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Pyongyang Declares Itself Ready to Send Volunteers, Cites Possibility Of 2nd, 3rd Lebanons

DPRK Government Statement

PYONGYANG, June 29 (KCNA) — The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public a statement today denouncing the vicious manoeuvres of the Israeli aggressors to wipe out the Palestine resistance movement, launching a large scale armed invasion against Lebanon. Follows the full text of the statement:

Many days have passed since Israeli Zionists started a large-scale armed invasion against Lebanon with the active backing of U.S. imperialism.

Ignoring the unanimous protest and denunciation of the world's peace-loving people, the Israeli aggressors have occupied vast areas of Lebanon including southern Lebanon and are ruthlessly slaughtering Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Israeli Zionists who have intruded deep into Lebanon are steadily escalating their brigandish acts of aggression behind the facade of "ceasefire", fully revealing their true colors.

After besieging the capital city of Beirut, they massed large armed forces there and are tightening the encirclement and intensifying bombing and shelling against the residential quarters of Beirut and Palestinian bases from the sky, ground and sea.

Scheming to prolong their occupation of Lebanon, the Israeli aggressors are continuing provocative attacks on the Syrian army which legally reforms the mission of preserving peace in Lebanon and viciously manoeuvring to stamp out the Palestine resistance movement.

Begin openly announced that Israel demanded an "end to the existence of the Palestine Liberation Organization itself."

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who instigated Israel to the reckless aggression on Lebanon.

The high-handed aggression of Israeli Zionists patronized by the U.S. imperialists clearly shows that they are the aggressors who permit themselves at any crime to attain their expansionist aim, the most dangerous warlikers and harassers of peace.

It is crystal clear that Israel's aggression on Lebanon proceeded from the wild design to totally stamp out the Palestinian people's cause of liberation and build a "great empire of Israel" in the Arab land.

The U.S. imperialists are using the Israeli Zionists as their cat's paw to carry into practice their strategic plan in the Middle East area.

It is part of the U.S. imperialists' global strategy to bring the Arab countries under their domination one by one keeping hold on the Middle East as their military strategic stronghold and using Israel as their springboard.

The U.S. imperialists gave a colossal amount of military and economic aid every year to Israeli Zionists to use them as a "shock force" in realizing this strategic aim.

All the mass destruction weapons of latest type including airplanes, tanks and warships Israel mobilized in invading Lebanon were supplied by the U.S. imperialists.

Reality shows that the U.S. imperialists are the chieftain of aggression and war, an international gendarme and the common enemy of mankind.

With nothing can they conceal this stark fact or veil their true colors as a criminal who manipulated behind the scene Israel's aggression on Lebanon.

It was the United States which at the U.N. Security Council rejected by a veto a draft resolution calling for an immediate check of Israel's aggression against Lebanon and the withdrawal of its troops. It was also only the United States that opposed a resolution calling for the withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors from Lebanon at the U.N. General Assembly where an overwhelming majority of member nations supported it unanimously.

The outright aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon are arousing bitterer indignation among the peace-loving people of the world.

If their reckless aggressive acts are not checked, it will be followed by second and third "Lebanon incidents" in the future.

They are now talking about "ceasefire" in an attempt to mislead world public opinion. But, in actuality, they are more persistently committing all sorts of criminal manoeuvres behind its smokescreen to attain their aggressive aim.

The present critical Middle East situation makes it incumbent upon the world peace-loving countries and peoples to pool their strength and conduct more powerful joint action for checking and frustrating the brigandish aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and Israel against Lebanon.

We consider it necessary first of all for the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and all the new-emerging countries to do all they can to assist the just cause of Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian peoples and all other Arab peoples.

The valiant Palestinian and other Arab peoples are now hardening the determination to repulse all the vicious manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors and fight them to the last.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people have consistently supported the just cause of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea solemnly declares that if the Palestinian and other fighting Arab peoples request, it will extend every form of support and encouragement to them including the dispatch of volunteers.

We regard it as a bounden internationalist duty of a brother and comrade-in-arms standing on the common front against imperialism and for independence.

The struggle of the Palestinian and all other Arab peoples against the U.S. imperialists and Zionists is a just cause and enjoys the full support and encouragement of the world's peace-loving people. Therefore, it will certainly emerge victorious.

If a fair solution of the Middle East problem is to be attained, an end must be put to the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and Israel in this region, Israel Arab lands and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people including the founding of an independent state be restored. With the Palestinian question left unsolved, the Middle East problem cannot be settled.

The U.S. imperialists must immediately refrain from the criminal act of encouraging Israeli Zionists to the escalation of the war in Lebanon and the Israeli aggressors withdraw without delay from all the occupied Arab lands including Lebanon.

If the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors persist in their brigandish acts of aggression ignoring the unanimous demand and warning of the world people, they will be unable to escape a stern judgement of history.

PYONGYANG, June 29, 1982

In an unusual move to dramatize its concern with the destiny of the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples, the Government of President Kim Il Sung came out on June 29 with its offer to send volunteers, if so requested.

The DPRK Government cited the real possibility of 2nd and 3rd Lebanons.

The DPRK Government is the sole non-Arab country to make such an offer. The last known case of the dispatch of volunteers by the DPRK is the participation of Korean pilots who drove Egypt's jet fighters against Israeli fighters in the 4th Middle East War of October, 1973.

Sounding an alarm against the likelihood of a second and third Lebanese incidents, the DPRK Government portrayed the situation as "critical," and blamed the United States as "a criminal who manipulated behind the scene Israel's aggression on Lebanon."

The DPRK Government called upon the world public, and in particular, the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and all the new-emerging countries to "do all they can to assist the just cause of Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian peoples and all other Arab peoples."

Such powerful joint action, the DPRK Government stated, is necessary to "frustrate the brigandish

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Presidential Conversation With S. Korean Delegates

Pyongyang released full details of the talks President Kim Il Sung held with the visiting south Korean officials in May and November, 1972, disclosure 10 years after the publication of the historic July 4, 1972 north-south joint statement. (See Full Text on Pages 3, 4 and 5)

According to the text carried in the July 4 issue of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Workers' Party of Korea), President Kim Il Sung briefed the visiting south Koreans on the definition of the three principles of reunification.

As the south Koreans accepted the principles as fundamental to the future reunification talks which they said their higher authority would certainly agree to, President Kim Il Sung suggested that the three principles should be expressed in a form of joint statement, a move designed to bring home the success of the talks to the Korean people and inspire them to redoubled efforts for reunification.

The May 3, 1972 meeting was with the then "KCIA" director Li Hu Rak and the November 3, 1972 conversation with him again, the special assistant to the then strongman Pak Jung Hi for foreign affairs and the then "deputy premier" Chang Gi Yong.

So far, no details have been made public of the talks which produced the historic north-south joint statement and the November talks.

In its preface attached to the text, Rodong Sinmun noted: "The three principles of national reunification set out by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his talk with the south Korean delegates became the basis of the north-south joint statement, and they serve as the only correct reunification programme

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Korean, Maltese Leaders Share Concern over Lebanon Crisis

Korean and Maltese leaders on June 30 called for an unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

President Kim Il Sung, calling the U.S. "the very root cause of aggression and war and the international gendarme," declared the U.S.-supported Israeli Zionists' military operation in Lebanon "are seriously jeopardizing the peace and security of the world as a whole."

"There can be no security in the Mediterranean and therefore in Europe," Maltese Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff stressed, "without a just and honourable solution of the Palestinian problem."

Telling the Maltese leader of the declared readiness of his Government to send volunteers for the Palestinian fighters, the DPRK leader explained why such decision was made.

These remarks came in speeches made in a banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung on June 30 evening in honour of the government delegation of the Republic of Malta led by Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff. (See Texts on Page 2)

The DPRK President and Maltese Prime Minister exchanged their views "open-heartedly" and "friendly" in their June 30 and July 1 talks.

The delegation's June 30-July 2 visit to Pyongyang ended with the signing of an agreement on bilateral economic and technical cooperation whose details are not published.

The Maltese delegation was in Pyongyang at the invitation of the DPRK Government.

Volunteer Dispatch Is Internationalist Duty

Speech of President Kim Il Sung at Banquet

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet on Jun. 30 evening in honour of the government delegation of the Republic of Malta headed by Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff on a visit to the DPRK.

Follows the full text of the speech of President Kim Il Sung made at the banquet:

Your Excellency esteemed Mr. Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff,
Esteemed guests from Malta,
Comrades and friends,

It is a long time since I met you last and I am greatly pleased to see you here now again, Your Excellency esteemed Mr. Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff, a close friend and comrade-in-arms of mine.

Last April, you were unable to visit our country against your hope because of ill health, and you sent Her Excellency President of your country as an envoy to congratulate us. Today you have come all the way to see us as you promised us at that time.

I am deeply moved at the fact that you have come to visit us again, prompted by your respect for our friendship. And I feel all the more keenly that friendship you cherish towards us.

From the bottom of my heart I warmly welcome Your Excellency Prime Minister, a close comrade-in-arms of mine, and your company on this occasion overflowing with friendly feelings.

Your Excellency Prime Minister, your current visit to our country greatly inspires our people in their struggle to build socialism and reunify the country and will mark an epochal event in promoting our personal friendship and developing the friendly relations between Korea and Malta onto a new higher stage.

We consider that your current visit to our country is of great significance in strengthening unity and cooperation among newly-emerging and non-aligned countries under the present situation.

The present world situation is more complicated and tense than ever before.

Today in the area on the Mediterranean Sea where Malta is located the flames of a new war are raging because of the reckless aggressive acts of Israeli Zionists under the active aegis of the U.S. imperialists.

The Israeli aggressors have occupied a vast area in Lebanon and, under the signboard of "ceasefire", are massacring Lebanese and Palestinian people and continuing their provocative attack against the Syrian army which is performing its lawful mission to maintain peace in Lebanon.

This extremely aggravates the tense Near and Middle East situation and seriously jeopardizes peace and security of the world as a whole.

All this fact shows once again that U.S. imperialism is the very root cause of aggression and war and the international gendarme.

It also clearly shows that, indeed, Israeli Zionists are heinous aggressors and disturbers of peace who are resorting to every means and method in order to fulfil their ambition for territorial expansion.

Today the danger of a new war hovers over Korea and the rest of Asia, Europe, Africa and Latin America.

The prevailing situation demands that all peace-loving peoples of the world unite their efforts and take a more powerful joint action to frustrate the fiendish invasion on Lebanon and massacre by U.S. imperialism and the Israeli aggressors.

The peoples of socialist countries, non-aligned and all newly-emerging nations should before anyone else make every possible effort to defend the just cause of the peoples of Lebanon, Palestine and Syria and the rest of Arab peoples.

Therefore, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has solemnly declared that it will give all aid and support including the dispatch of volunteers to the Palestinian people and other fighting Arab peoples, if they request.

We consider that this is an internationalist duty of comrades-in-arms who are fighting shoulder to shoulder on the front of anti-imperialism and independence.

We strongly hold that the Israeli aggressors must immediately stop their criminal invasion against Lebanon and unconditionally withdraw from the area under their occupation without delay, and that the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people including their right to establish an independent state be restored at the earliest date.

Today, in many countries of the world including Asia and Europe, anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movements are vigorously developing on a massive scale.

The Maltese Government and people under the leadership of Your Excellency esteemed Prime Minister have completely abolished the imperialists' military bases which had existed in the Maltese territory for nearly 200 years and are steadfastly following the policy of independence, neutrality and non-alignment.

We express our firm solidarity with you in your maintenance of independence in accord with the trend of the present times, in your proclaimed neutrality and in your great efforts to build a prosperous new society, and wish the Maltese people a greater success in their future struggle for their just cause.

Proceeding from its principled foreign policy, the Maltese Government has invariably supported and encouraged our people's just struggle to ease the tension in Korea and achieve independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my deep thanks to Your Excellency esteemed Prime Minister, the Government andpeople of Malta for their sincere support and encouragement to our people in their cause of national reunification.

It is now an irresistible trend of the times that the world people desire independence and follow the road of peace and democracy, national independence and socialism.

We are convinced that, if all countries and all nations of the world oppose all forms of foreign domination and subjugation, maintain independence and unfold a vigorous struggle in firm unity to frustrate the imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and war, they will be able to bring independence to the whole world and preserve peace and security, the common aspiration of mankind.

I think we will have time to sit together during your current visit to discuss fully the question of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and also joint measures to cope with today's tense situation.

Your Excellency esteemed Mr. Prime Minister,

On this happy occasion when I met you again, the distinguished leader of the Maltese people and a close friend of ours, I would like to propose a toast:

To the brotherly friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Maltese peoples,

To the prosperity and development of the Republic of Malta,

To the long life and good health of Your Excellency esteemed Mr. Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff,

To the health of the guests from Malta, and

To the health of all comrades and friends present here.

No Mediterranean Security Without Palestinian Solution

Speech of Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff at Banquet

Maltese Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff made a speech at a banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung, in honour of the Maltese government delegation he led.

The Maltese Prime Minister said:

From the tiny Republic of Malta, so far away geographically, we bring the very sincere greetings of our Government and people to the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

During our brief stay here my delegation and I have been once again greatly impressed by the achievements of a people modelling itself on the revolutionary Juche idea of self-reliance under the enlightened guidance of an esteemed leader. Any visitor to this country can see all around him tangible evidence of what a people can achieve by inspired leadership, socialist determination and patriotic fervour.

Since our last visit in January 1975 our small island Republic has shed for ever its role as military base with a fortress economy serving a foreign colonial master. With widespread support, particularly from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea we have rid Malta of foreign domination. The people of Malta do now vow that they will never allow foreign bases on the sacred soil of their motherland.

By exploiting its strategic position in the Mediterranean, Malta is striving to become a centre for peace bridging Europe in the north and the Arab countries in the south.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea also has made great strides in its long and steady march towards the sacred goal of reunification of all the Korean peoples. The principles for this reunification set out by the great and beloved leader President Comrade Kim Il Sung have rightly earned the support of Malta and of many other progressive states in the Third World. We believe the day for reunification is now much nearer and the workers of Malta and their socialist Government will stand by you with all the moral strength that they can master until this final battle is won.

Referring to the naked and brutal aggression by Israel of helpless Lebanon in an attempt to destroy the Palestinians whose only crime is to seek for and establish a country of their own, he went on to say: Malta has been the first non-Arab country to condemn Israel and to call for international support which would compel the aggressor unconditionally to withdraw her forces.

We note with satisfaction that for the first time the majority of the states inside the European community have unequivocally joined the Third World in the condemnation of Israel and are now slowly becoming convinced that there can be no security in the Mediterranean and therefore in Europe without a just and honorable solution of the Palestinian problem. The moment of truth is close at hand: Let us hope that where all pleas for justice have fallen on deaf ears in the past, urgent considerations of self-preservation, when danger of a general conflagration is so close, will make commonsense prevail.

These happenings – the latest of many warlike upheavals in our turbulent Mediterranean region – have not made it easier for our small and young nation to meet the challenges presented by its infant economy. In spite of all our efforts Malta's economy is suffering from the effects of the world recession which has also affected even more severely the more developed and the more technologically advanced countries of Europe.

Thus we are now caught in a vicious circle. We have to increase our exports in order to increase our industrial production and become competitive. But we are facing a shrinking European market where imports are decreasing and this decrease is making our products costlier and therefore less competitive.

All this should make it clear to all our Korean friends how urgent it is for us to translate Maltese-Korean political solidarity into a concrete mutually advantageous economic cooperation. Without this, my second visit to your country would have been in vain. This is the economic and political climate in which Malta finds itself now in the year in which Your Excellency celebrated the 70th birthday and was elected President for life of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. I had wished to be here on that memorable day but my health and other impediments had made this impossible. Now may I repeat in person our felicitations and our joy and that of the Maltese people. May I also thank you for the welcome and warm hospitality which Your Excellency extended on that memorable occasion to my friend and farmer colleague Agatha Barbara, the President of the Republic of Malta.

Our visit to this magnificent country and our second meeting with the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, President Comrade Kim Il Sung and the brave and heroic people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, should now serve to launch a beginning of much needed commercial and economic ventures between our two countries.

Your Excellency can rest assured of Malta's solidarity with your brave and heroic people, with the continuing effort of Your Excellency to achieve the three principles namely, independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity with the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Lastly he proposed a toast:

To the close friendship and solidarity between the Maltese and Korean peoples;

To the happiness and prosperity of the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

To the health of His Excellency Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the great and beloved leader of the Korean people;

To the health of His Excellency Comrade Premier Li Jong Ok.

(Continued from page 1)

which enjoys the unqualified support and approval of the entire Korean people.

"The three principles, the question of north-south cooperation and other reunification proposals advanced by him demonstrate their correctness and vitality more dearly as the days go by, and powerfully inspire the entire Korean people in their struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification."

The text is divided into two parts: the first is on the three principles of reunification, the account of the May 3 talk and the second is on north-south cooperation in many fields, the subject of the November 3 conversation.

Calling the visitors "patriotic" because of their daring and courageous act of visiting Pyongyang, the President recalled in the first part that his August 6, 1971 proposal for talks prompted an immediate response from Seoul, which in turn led to the beginning of north-south Red Cross talks and high-level talks.

Telling the visiting south Koreans of the shared aspirations of the entire Korean people for the earliest reunification of the divided country, President Kim Il Sung urged that any difference between north and south should be put aside in favor of the common grounds as the same nation.

A reunified Korea, the chief executive stressed, could be economically better off than Japan or any other country. By division, the Korean people stand to lose too much and may face national ruin, added the DPRK President.

Warning of a possibility of a frontline regiment commander starting by mistake a full-scale resumption of hostilities, President Kim Il Sung proposed mutual reduction of army strength to 100,000 men each.

What characterized the talks was the presidential concern with the issue of eliminating flunkeyism and dependence on any big countries.

In the second part the leader proposed a confederation of north and south Korea and single UN membership for Korea.

Conversation of President Kim Il Sung with S. Korean Delegates, May 3, Nov. 3, 1972 (Full Text)

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) July 4 carried the full text of the conversation of President Kim Il Sung with the south Korean delegates to the high-level political talks between north and south Korea, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the publication of the historic north-south joint statement.

Carrying the conversation, the paper says in its preface:

On May 3 and November 3, 1972, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received the delegates of the south Korean side who came to north Korea to attend the north-south high-level political talks and conversed with them.

In his talk with south Korean delegate Li Hu Rak on May 3, 1972 the great leader clarified the historic three principles of national reunification. In his talks with south Korean delegates Choe Gyu Ha, Li Hu Rak and Chang Gi Yong on November 3, 1972, he mentioned the question of north-south cooperation.

The three principles of national reunification set out by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his talk with the south Korean delegates became the basis of the north-south joint statement, and they serve as the only correct reunification programme which enjoys the unqualified support and approval of the entire Korean people.

The three principles, the question of north-south cooperation and other reunification proposals advanced by him demonstrate their correctness and vitality more dearly as the days go by, and powerfully inspire the entire Korean people in their struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

Follows the full text of the conversation of President Kim Il Sung with the south Korean delegates "On the Three Principles of National Reunification":

1. On Three Principles of National Reunification

I am glad to meet you today.

I am much delighted and also greatly moved that we, fellow countrymen, have met after a long separation owing to the division of the nation.

You say you have come to discuss the question of national reunification in spite of all obstacles. Your act is very courageous and daring. It is very gratifying that the south Korean authorities have made a decision to participate in the north-south political talks and sent you as the delegate. We warmly hail the step.

In my speech of August 6 last year, I made it clear that we are ready to come into contact with all political parties including the Democratic Republican Party, social organizations and individuals of south Korea at any time. A few days after my speech, the south Korean side responded, with a proposal for north-south Red-Cross talks. Thus began the preliminary talks between the Red-Cross organizations of the north and the south, which led to the high-level north-south political conversation.

Between the north and the south which stood alienated from each other for a long time, the doors for contacts and dialogues have been opened and it has become possible for high-level representatives to meet and exchange their views with an open mind. This is a big step forward in the solution of the reunification question.

At present the whole nation is longing for the reunification of the country. Today nothing is more urgent for the Korean people than national reunification. If we should fail to reunify the country as soon as possible and should allow national division to drag on, our nation may become a plaything of great powers and be divided into two for ever.

The most important indication which characterizes a nation is the commonness of language and cultural life. Even people of the same descent cannot be regarded as belonging to the same nation if they use different spoken and written languages and their cultures and customs differ. Now, as our country remains divided for long, the language, as well as the culture and way of life, is changing already in the north and the south. The longer the division of the nation, the greater the difference in the language and way of life will be.

After liberation some people in the northern half of the country insisted that the Korean alphabet should be reformed. But I opposed it. If we carry out an alphabet reform when the country is not reunified, the Korean people will be divided into two for ever. So I told the linguists at the time that an alphabet reform should be introduced, if ever, after the country has been reunified, but never before reunification. If any one side should carry out an alphabet reform while the country is divided, the north and the south will come to use different letters. Then, in the end our nation may be divided into two nations once and for all.

We cannot tolerate the Korean nation to be split into two for ever. We should reunify the country as soon as possible and hand over a unified country to the posterity. If we end national division and achieve reunification, our country can become a powerful state with a population of 50 million, a brilliant national culture, and a powerful national economy, which no one will dare provoke.

In order to reunify the country, it is necessary to correctly establish the fundamental principles which can provide the basis for the solution of the reunification question. This is most important. Only when there are fundamental principles agreed upon by the north and the south, can the two sides make joint efforts for reunification and successfully solve all problems concerning it.

I believe that our reunification question should on all accounts be settled independently without foreign interference and peacefully on the principle of promoting great national unity.

First, national reunification should be achieved independently without reliance on outside forces and free from their interference.

Solving the reunification question independently on the principle of self-determination of peoples is the principled stand invariably maintained by the Government of our Republic.

If we depend on outside forces we cannot solve this problem. The question of Korean reunification is entirely an internal affair of our country. If we try to solve our internal affair by relying on outside forces without settling it on our own, it is a shame of our nation.

Some people are now trying to solve the reunification problem with guarantees afforded by foreign big powers. It is a great mistake. The imperialist powers do not want to see our country reunified. By nature, they like division and attempt to divide other countries and peoples by all means, because it is difficult to rule when the latter are united. Therefore, we should on no account rely on the great powers in settling the reunification question. If contacts are established and talks are held within our nation, we can remove distrust and misunderstanding and achieve national unity and reunification. Why then should we ask for the help of great powers?

Under no circumstances should we tolerate foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea. No foreign force has the right to meddle in the Korean affairs, and while there is foreign interference the question of national reunification cannot be solved in keeping with the desire and interests of our nation. The reunification of the country should be achieved by the Korean people themselves free from any foreign interference.

You say that the south Korean authorities, too, are opposed to foreign interference and intend to settle the question of national reunification independently of U.S. and Japanese involvement, and pledge that you will never become a stooge of the United States or Japan. If this is true, it is excellent.

If we are to reject foreign intervention and reunify the country independently, we must categorically oppose flunkeyism towards great powers.

I always say to our officials: If a man takes to flunkeyism, he will become a fool; if a nation falls into flunkeyism, the country will go to ruin; and if a party adopts flunkeyism, it will make a mess of the revolution and constructive work. If a man wants to be an independent being, he must never take to flunkeyism which means worshipping others blindly.

As our country is geographically located among big countries, flunkeyism has found room a great deal among our people historically. It hampered the advance of our people in building a new society after liberation. So we have tirelessly combated flunkeyism.

Let me take an example from the days after liberation. Immediately after liberation there were quite a few people who had been affected with flunkeyism even among those who styled themselves as communists. In Seoul at that time, a fellow, Pak Hon Yong by name, raved that he would make our country a member republic of another country. This had a very bad influence on the south Korean people and greatly hindered the settlement of the reunification question. Hearing his words, some people feared if our country was going to be subjugated again to a foreign country. In my speech before the people, therefore, I said that we would build a democratic society of Korean type, not a Soviet or American type, in the interests of the Korean nation.

When we advanced the policy of agricultural cooperativization in the postwar years, a number of people tried to find fault with it. Some argued how could we cooperativize agriculture when our industry had been devastated, alleging that European countries with developed industries had not yet undertaken full-scale agricultural cooperativization. Since flunkeyists used to accept willingly what people of big countries said, I refuted their arguments on the words of Lenin. Lenin had said that a communal economy set up by a simple merger of peasants' lands and farm implements would be much more superior to a private economy. So I said that our Party's policy of agricultural cooperativization was in accord with Leninism and was to meet the requirement of our reality. I asked them how it could be that agricultural cooperativization after industrialization was the only correct way. In the end, they admitted that our policy was correct.

At that time, the circumstances of our peasants, in fact, were such that they would be unable to live on unless they united their efforts through cooperativization. The war had devastated agriculture, and the peasants were short of draught cattle and farm implements. The same was true of rich farmers. In this context, we saw to it that peasants organized cooperatives on the principle of voluntary membership and ran them by united efforts. Originally, we Koreans are fond of pooling efforts and helping one another. Traditionally, our people have a good custom. For instance, if a neighbour has a wedding ceremony, the whole village offer the family contributions and various other aid, calling on them to congratulate them and have a pleasant time with them. In the postwar years, there were not many modern farm machines in our country. But we were able to cooperativize agriculture rather smoothly in a short time because life itself required it urgently and the peasants actively supported the cooperative policy.

In establishing economic relations with other countries, we have thoroughly rejected the flunkeyist tendency and held fast to an independent stand.

We have not tolerated any relations that may result in our economic dependence on other countries. We have established and developed economic relations with them on the principle of defending the national economy thoroughly, on the principle of complete equality. In our trade with developed socialist countries, we have made sure that we give them raw materials they need only when they give us those we need, and that we buy their machines only on condition that they buy ours. If this principle was not maintained in our economic relations with developed countries when our technology is not yet very highly developed, we would have to keep supplying raw materials to them and buying manufactured goods. This would end in leaving only empty mountains riddled with holes in our country. We cannot hand down such mountains to our posterity, can we?

We strove hard not to be economically subordinated to another country, that is to be self-supporting in the economy. If a people do not achieve economic independence through the building of an independent national economy, they cannot hope to exalt the external majesty of their country and to have a say on the international arena. Since we have pursued an independent policy in the sphere of economic construction and built an independent national economy, nobody dare apply pressure on us.

In the past the worship of great powers was glaring in the field of literature and art, and we waged a resolute struggle against it.

Some of the writers and artists worshipped the European literature and art and produced works which were neither to the liking of the Koreans nor understandable to them. Once there were poets who worshipped Pushkin and musicians who adored Tchaikovsky. Even in creating an opera, these people patterned it on Italian ones. Flunkeyism was so rampant that some artists drew foreign landscapes instead of our beautiful mountains and rivers. During the Fatherland Liberation War I dropped in at a hospital where I found a picture of a Siberian landscape. It showed a bear crawling about the snow-covered ground under a large tree. So, I severely criticized people concerned. I told them: "There are many renowned mountains such as Mts. Kumgang and Myohyang. Why did you hang that kind of picture instead of a beautiful Korean landscape? What is the good of hanging such a picture in educating our people?"

The Korean people have a brilliant culture and have long lived in the beautiful land of three thousand-ri. They will live in our beautiful homeland in the future, too. They cannot live in Siberia or in Europe. Therefore, our literature and art should, on all accounts, serve the education of our people in patriotic spirit. Internationalism cannot exist apart from patriotism. He who does not foster his own country cannot be true to internationalism. Koreans do not like European artistic works. They do not want to enjoy artistic works which are not to their liking. We do not need the works which Koreans do not like and which are not congenial with their national feeling. That is why I gave a definition that the literature and art of socialist realism are national in form and socialist in content. We conducted the struggle against flunkeyism by means of ideological struggle, theoretical struggle to root out ideas of flunkeyism remaining in the minds of people. Through many years of struggle against flunkeyism, we could eradicate it

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(Continued from page 3)

completely and hold fast to *chajusong* (independence) in all spheres of the revolution and construction.

In the efforts to solve the question of national reunification, we must strongly oppose the tendency of flunkeyism to rely on foreigners disbelieving the strength of our own nation. We must reunify the country independently by the united efforts of the Korean nation.

Secondly, great national unity should be promoted by transcending the difference in ideas and systems.

The question of our country's reunification is not one of who prevails over whom. It is one of attaining the unity of a nation which has been divided by an outside force and realizing national sovereignty. In order to reunify the country, therefore, it is essential to proceed from endeavours to achieve unity between the north and the south and promote great national unity.

In order to promote great national unity, the north and the south should transcend their ideas and systems and refrain from pursuing hostile policies towards each other.

At present there exist different ideas and systems in the two parts of our country. In this situation, the north and the south should not try to impose their ideas and systems upon each other. We do not intend to impose the socialist system and communist ideology on south Korea. Neither should the south Korean authorities insist on reunification through annihilation of "communism" or demand that we desist from communism.

In other words, they should discard their "anti-communist" slogans.

The north and the south should discard hostile policies which obstruct unity and join efforts to find common denominators. If each side does not endeavour to find common denominators but opposes the other and argues over things of the past in *an attempt to justify itself, the gap* between the two sides will grow wider and wider and the reunification of the country will be delayed still more. This would be a grave crime against the country and the nation.

In our opinion, it is quite possible to find common denominators if the north and the south make joint efforts, basing themselves on a sincere desire for unity. We have worked hard to search for such common denominators in order to hasten the country's reunification.

Of late, the south Korean authorities talk about "self-help", "self-reliance" and "self-defence". We considered that it is possible to find some common denominators here. We think that their "self-help", "self-reliance" and "self-defence" may have some common points with the independent policies of our Party and the Government of the Republic. The country's reunification will be hastened if the north and the south find out one by one common denominators existing between them and, on this basis, achieve their unity.

What is important in achieving the great unity of the nation is to remove misunderstanding and mistrust between north and south.

Our country has been divided so long that there are a number of points on which the north and the south differ from each other and misunderstand and mistrust each other. As long as the two sides misunderstand and distrust each other, there cannot be achieved a genuine unity of the nation. A family cannot be formed without deep trust between husband and wife. Even in the case of husband and wife, if they do not trust each other, they cannot live together and, in the long run, they will have to divorce. The north and the south should strive to eliminate mutual misunderstanding and mistrust.

If the north and the south are to eliminate misunderstanding and mistrust, the authorities and many personages of the two parts of the country should frequently get in touch with each other and have dialogues in good faith. If they get together and discuss any matters frankly and seriously, misunderstanding will be removed and mutual trust deepened.

Through our dialogue with you this time, the misunderstanding between the north and the south has already been alleviated to a considerable extent. The dialogue between the north and the south should have been held a little earlier.

We have thought that the south Korean authorities are going to be lackeys of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and sell out the country. But you say that such will never be the case. You also say that the south Korean authorities will neither bring Japanese militarists into south Korea again nor sell out the country as the lackeys of the United States and Japan, and request us over and over again to believe it. So we can believe you and get rid of our past distrust.

The south Korean authorities say they have had a misunderstanding that we are going to "invade the south" and "communize" south Korea. But we have no intention to do these. We have declared on many occasions that we have no intention to "invade the south". We reaffirm this to you today. As for "communization", neither do we intend to "communize" south Korea nor would it be "communized" even if we tried to. Therefore, I think that you can now dispel the misunderstanding you have had because of the alleged "invasion of the south" and "communization". If we remove our misunderstanding and deepen trust through contacts and dialogues in this way, we will be able to achieve great national unity regardless of the differences in ideas and ideals, systems and religious beliefs.

Another important factor in achieving great national unity is that the north and the south should refrain from abusing and slandering each other.

For smooth cooperation, both sides should respect each other rather than abuse and slander. Should they continue abusing and slandering each other as they do now, the north and the south would not get on intimate terms, but rather the gap would widen. That is why they should first stop abusing and slandering each other.

Realizing economic cooperation between the north and the south is very important in attaining great national unity.

The northern half of the Republic abounds in natural resources and has a developed heavy industry. South Korea has some foundations of light industry from the past. If the north and the south effect economic cooperation and meet each other's needs, they will be better able to solve immediate economic problems, and rapidly develop the national economy with their own efforts without introducing foreign capital. If the national economy is developed through north-south cooperation, our nation will be better off than Japan or any other countries that are said to be rich.

The north and the south should advance jointly in the external relations, too. Only then will we be able to demonstrate the unity of our nation.

We consider that the north and the south will be able to promote great national unity in spite of the differences in their ideas and systems, political views and religious beliefs, if they all take a patriotic attitude and stand for national reunification. At present, even those countries and nations which have different ideas and systems, are in friendly relations and get along well. And there is no reason why the differences in ideas and systems should prevent our nation, which is of the same blood, from uniting and cooperating.

Whether one believes in communism, nationalism or capitalism cannot be an obstacle to national unity. We are not opposed to the nationalists and capitalists in south Korea. The majority of the south Korean capitalists are national capitalists. We have been pursuing a policy of protecting national capitalists. For the sake of national reunification, we will unite and cooperate with the people of all strata in south Korea including nationalists and national capitalists.

Thirdly, national reunification should be achieved by peaceful means without resorting to arms.

The north and the south, one and the same nation, must not fight each other. We must reunify the divided country peacefully by all means. If peaceful reunification fails and another war breaks out in Korea, our nation will undergo disasters.

At present great powers of the world want to get on well with one another, refraining from quarrelling. Some time ago U.S. President Nixon visited China and said that it would be desirable to abstain from quarrelling with each other and maintain peace for one generation's time. After inspecting the Great Wall of China, he even said that no barrier should divide the people of the world. In the joint statement of China and the United States published as a result of Nixon's visit to China, the United States approved the five principles of peace which it had so far refused to recognize. It is good that the United States approved the principles. Needless to say, we shall have to wait and see how the Americans would put their words into action. More often than not the imperialists go back on their words. So there is no knowing clearly if Nixon spoke sincerely or not in China.

Commenting on Nixon's trip to China, our Rodong Sinmun wrote: If Nixon's words uttered after inspecting the Great Wall are serious, why does he not make efforts to remove the Military Demarcation Line which runs across the central part of our country and to withdraw the U.S. soldiers who are swaggering about, wearing steel-helmets with the inscription of "MP"? I think this commentary is correct.

Nowadays, big powers of the world are trying to abstain from quarrelling and get on harmoniously with one another. Then why should one and the same nation fall out with itself? As the same nation, we must not quarrel among ourselves; we must reunify the country by peaceful means.

If the country is to be reunified peacefully without quarrelling between the north and the south, it is imperative, first of all, to reduce the armies of both sides. On several occasions, I said in my open speeches that the armies of the north and the south should be reduced sharply.

Reduction of the armies is the way to ease the tension between the two sides and to lessen the military burdens. The present military burdens of the two sides are very heavy.

We should make efforts first to remove the Military Demarcation Line which divides our country into north and south.

Danger of war cannot be removed in the present situation when large numbers of armed forces of both sides are in confrontation across the Military Demarcation Line. In such a situation, if the commander of a regiment or a division stationed in the area along this demarcation line lets firing start by mistake at a place, both sides will come to exchange fire, and this may lead to a conflict. This is very dangerous.

If in the future the north and the south give guarantee against the use of armed forces between them through intense consultation, and put this into practice, their military equipment and personnel deployed in the areas on the Military Demarcation Line will become unnecessary and the line itself can be eliminated.

At present, the north and the south say their armies are for self-defence. However, they should not undertake "self-defence" against each other. They must join efforts to defend themselves against foreign invasion.

The self-defence of our Republic is always meant to oppose the foreign aggression of outside forces against our country and people.

When the U.S. imperialists sent their armed spy ship "Pueblo" into the territorial waters of our Republic, the naval forces of our People's Army captured it. This was a legitimate self-defence measure of our People's Army when it tried to defend their country. But instead of apologizing to us, the Americans threatened us by bringing large forces including the aircraft carrier "Enterprise" to the East Sea. It was a flagrant infringement on our sovereignty. The issue of nation's sovereignty. We did not yield to the Americans' threat and pressure. They attempted to start war by mobilizing large forces, so we made a firm determination to fight against them. Seeing that we did not succumb to their threat and pressure, they gave up starting a war and fled away. Had they unleashed war at that time our nation would have gone through another war and the authorities of the north and the south could not meet and have a peaceful talk like this today.

If any foreigners invade our land in the future, the north and the south must unite and repulse the invaders. When all the Korean people unite their strength, they will certainly smash any aggressor.

We must eliminate military confrontation and ease tension between the north and the south by joint efforts, so that we can prevent another war in Korea and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country.

Through the recent talks we have found important common denominators of the north and the south and reached an agreement regarding the most cardinal problems.

The three principles which must be adhered to in realizing independent reunification without outside interference, in achieving great national unity by transcending the difference in ideology, ideal and system, and in reunifying the divided land by peaceful means without recourse to armed forces, are the starting point of and the basis for the solution of our reunification question.

You have agreed to solve the reunification question on the three principles, and you say the highest authorities of south Korea would also agree. So we can say we have reached a complete agreement on the three principles of national reunification.

I am very pleased that the three principles of national reunification have been agreed upon between the north and the south in our talks today.

The three principles of national reunification upon which the north and the south agreed through joint consultation are absolutely just principles which will enable our nation to solve the reunification question in conformity with its aspirations and demand. We must reunify our country on the basis of these three principles. You vowed that you would take them as the basis for your future actions. If you do so, other problems concerning the solution of the reunification question can also be settled successfully and our nation's reunification will be achieved at an early date.

Now that the basic principles of reunification have been agreed upon, we must find the concrete ways of putting them into effect to unite the whole nation and reunify our country. We must proceed from the three principles in seeking concrete ways for national reunification. When the north and the south study profoundly and sincerely consult each other on the basis of the three principles of independence, great national unity and peaceful reunification, they will be able to find the successful way towards reunification.

To find the reasonable way to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, we have to develop further political consultations between the north and the south and carry on contacts and dialogues more briskly.

I think that political consultations have already begun through the meetings and talks held this time between the high-ranking representatives of the north and the south. North-south political consultations having been started, we must further them to bear a good fruit.

You have come first to Pyongyang, so I would like to send our representatives to Seoul in reply. I think that if mutual trust increases and various contacts become ripe in the process of frequent visits of representatives from the north and the south, summit talks will also become possible.

In the future representatives of the north and the south must exchange frequent visits and have talks on many occasions.

The misunderstanding and distrust created between the north and the south during the nearly 30 years since the end of the liberation cannot be eliminated through one or two contacts and dialogues. With one or two consultations we will never be able to find enough concrete ways for the solution of the reunification question. Through our talks this time we have solved fundamental problems upon which the north and the south misunderstood each other and have found important common denominators, but many problems are yet to be solved to reunify the country. These problems can be solved only through frequent contacts and sincere consultations between representatives of both sides.

In the north-south negotiations and consultations, the points of mutual misunderstanding and all other problems concerning national reunification must be discussed. Any dissenting opinions must be aired frankly for discussion. If they are kept to oneself, the differences cannot be solved. misunderstanding, however insignificant, must be discussed openly and settled in good time.

The north-south negotiations must proceed from the principle of deepening mutual understanding, finding common points and increasing their unity. Our representatives and yours may advance different views in seeking the way to national reunification. So they may argue for the justness of their own views respectively. But the arguments should always be intended for finding commonness and achieving unity; they should not head for split.

I think it reasonable to organize and run a north-south joint commission or the like in order to coordinate the north-south relations correctly and successfully solve various problems regarding the reunification of the country.

Coordinating work should be conducted in practice by organising a joint commission. If only general talks are held, big progress cannot be made in bringing about national unity and reunification. (Continued on page 5)

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The joint commission will be co-chaired by persons in high authority appointed respectively by the authorities of the north and south and be composed of necessary members. It takes only a little time to fly between Pyongyang and Seoul. So, the commission can be steered, you coming over to Pyongyang and our people going to Seoul.

Once the joint commission is formed, there will be many problems to be settled by it. It should opportunely discuss and settle various problems arising from the relations between north and south, including the problem of one side refraining from slandering the other side and the problem of preventing military conflicts. At the joint commission one side should not force its will upon the other; problems raised should be seriously discussed until mutual understanding is reached to conform with the purpose of unity.

A direct telephone line may be installed between Pyongyang and Seoul, by which to discuss problems at any time. If there arises even a minor problem which may hamper national reunification or cause misunderstanding between both sides, it is necessary to inquire about it at once by telephone, talk it over and settle it promptly.

The three principles of national reunification agreed upon this time between north and south serve as a reunification programme to be put into effect jointly by the entire Korean nation. I think it a good idea to make public these three principles so that the entire Korean people and the world's people will know them.

The publication of the three principles of national reunification is good both for the education of our people and for demonstrating the unity of the Korean nation to the world. If we publish the reunification programme agreed upon between north and south, all compatriots at home and abroad will have a consensus of opinion, being aware that we are going to reunify the divided country independently and peacefully on the principle of a great national unity, and all segments of people will have a great encouragement from it. When we publish the joint reunification programme of the nation, the world's people will know that the Korean people are a great united people and the foreign forces opposed to our country's reunification will clearly understand that they will never be able to divide the Korean nation permanently, however hard they may try.

As for when and how we should publish the three principles of national reunification, it had better be discussed in the course of the forthcoming dialogue. I think it will do to publish it after you go back to Seoul and the south Korean authorities have discussions and delegates of the north and south meet again and reach an agreement.

Since you took the trouble to come to Pyongyang, you had better stay another day and have talks with our officials.

Your visiting us is a patriotic deed. Man should be a patriot, not a quisling. Man should do things beneficial to his country and people even if he lives for a day. Only such a life is precious and worthwhile.

We can say that the current north-south talks were a success. I hope you to come to Pyongyang frequently from now on.

2. On Realizing North-South Collaboration

It gives me pleasure to meet you south Korean delegate again. Last time the delegate came alone from the south Korean side. But this time you have come together. If the north and south have frequent contacts like this, it will be greatly helpful towards the settlement of the question of national reunification, I think.

There was some progress in the work for national reunification after the publication of the north-south joint statement. In the past our people, torn apart in the north and the south, were even unable to meet each other. But, today delegates visit each other to meet. This is already a progress. If delegates of the north and south visit and meet each other frequently, get acquainted and exchange views with each other, they can settle many problems for national reunification.

We must reunify the country as soon as possible at all costs. If we fail to reunify the country and keep it divided, our nation will remain partitioned in two for ever.

Our nation must never be divided in two. Koreans have lived as a single nation on one and the same territory from remote times. Our people are of one and the same blood and have one culture and history. The Korean people have a strong national spirit and a high national pride. Having occupied our country for 36 years, the Japanese imperialists even forced the Koreans to change their surnames in Japanese style, fussing about "Japan and Korea are one." But they could not succeed in making Japanese of Koreans. How can such a nation be divided into two today? We must never allow our nation to split but reunify the country without fail within our generation.

Brothers both in the north and the south must be having the same desire for national reunification. I think you are on this visit to us because you, too, wish national reunification.

But since even the publication of the north-south joint statement, "confrontation accompanied with dialogue," "competition accompanied with dialogue" are voiced from among the press circles in south Korea. Confrontation or competition literally means contending with each other for victory. In that case, there will be winner and loser. Contending with other country or other nation might be a different matter. But one and the same nation should not engage in confrontation and competition. If they do this, they will not be able to unite and reunify the country.

The north and the south should cooperate, instead of engaging in confrontation and competition. Cooperation implies united efforts and joint work. Since the north-south dialogue has begun, I think, it is time for cooperation now. The north and the south must not confine themselves to the dialogue, but must go one step forward to cooperation.

When the north and the south cooperate with each other, strength of the nation will further grow in this course, and solid foundations for national reunification be laid. Only when they work together, can they overcome all their difficulties successfully and achieve earlier the cause of reunification, the greatest national desire.

The north and the south should cooperate, to begin with, in the economic field.

If they begin with economic cooperation and work together step by step, they will be able to remove misunderstanding and understand each other better. If they merely say they trust each other, it will be impossible to know who has what in his mind. When working together, they will resolve misunderstood problems, trust each other better and achieve national unity.

Our country has a large population and rich natural resources. The north-south cooperation will enable us to develop our national economy rapidly and make our country rich and strong. Economic cooperation between the two parts of the country will resolve the problem of the people's livelihood better and bring as happy a life to our people as any other people enjoy.

There is every possibility of this economic cooperation. The north and the south can exploit mineral resources jointly, develop the division of labour and interchange and use jointly the results of scientific and technological researches.

The northern half of the Republic is very rich in mineral resources, deposits of iron ore in particular is unfathomable.

The Japanese imperialists are said to have plundered a great deal of our resources in the past. But they just licked the rind of a watermelon, so to speak. Our prospecting workers have discovered large iron ore deposits in the places where the Japanese imperialists said there was nothing. An iron ore deposit with an estimated amount of hundreds of millions of tons was recently discovered in Kaechon district and another with thousands of millions of tons also was secured in South Hwanghae Province. A colossal amount of iron ores is deposited in Pungsan and many other northern inland areas. It is more than ten billion tons even according to the preliminary estimate made by our prospectors.

The quality of our iron ores is very high. All our iron ores contain over 35 per cent of iron. This indicates that they are of good quality from an international point of view. At present the Juchejon gold mine yields our iron ores.

The northern half is abundant not only in iron ores, but also in other mineral resources such as lead, zinc and copper. In former days the Japanese imperialists claimed that there was no nickel in our country. However, we found it for ourselves later and are producing a great deal of alloys.

It is said that south Korea is building industries, but I presume that it is a problem how to supply the raw materials it needs. They may import them, but why buy them from far-off foreign countries, while our country has inexhaustible resources? If the north and the south join hands and develop the abundant mineral resources, it will be possible to develop the metal and engineering industries and many other branches, without going to the trouble of importing them.

Only when we rely on our own raw materials in developing the engineering industry, can we increase the economic power of the nation. Since immediately after liberation we have exerted great effort to develop the engineering industry. The result is that it is on a very high level of development now. If we are to maintain economic relations with other countries on an equal footing and improve the people's living conditions, we should develop the engineering industry and make machines for export. At present we export trucks, tractors and many other machines, and there are large demands for them.

Aquatic resources, too, are abundant in the northern half of the Republic.

Every year 5-6 million tons of pollacks swarm into our East Sea. This is the figure estimated by scientists and the exact amount still remains unknown. It is said that when their swarming is at its height, the shoal is 3,000 metres wide and 5,000 metres long and the depth is unfathomable. Thought such a tremendous amount of pollacks rush in shoal after shoal, we are in a position to catch only 600,000 tons at most. This means that we catch only 10 per cent of the fish that surge in. According to scientists, the resources of pollacks will not decrease even if they are caught up to 50 per cent. Therefore, we may catch 2.5 million tons of pollacks, in our East Sea every year. If the fishermen in the north and the south pool their efforts, it is possible to catch a great deal of them.

This will enable them all to be well-off.

We deem it necessary that the north and the south divide work in the economic sphere. If the economy is developed through division of labour between the north and the south, one producing this and the other producing that, this will markedly lighten the burdens of both sides and give them much benefits economically.

We should promote north-south cooperation in the cultural sphere, too.

This alone will enable the Korean people to preserve their peculiar national traits as a homogeneous people and will ensure the uniform development of our national culture. The north and the south should cooperate in the sphere of linguistics and develop our national language in a unified way. When people from both parts of the country meet and speak to each other, they find many words incomprehensible, and this sometimes causes misunderstanding between them. If the north-south gap in language is enlarged, national division cannot be evaded. We should thoroughly prevent the language differentiation from causing our nation to be split into two different nations. Linguists in the north and the south should cooperate with each other in their research and readjustment work for ensuring the commonness of spoken and written language. When they get together and discuss, they will be able to keep the merits of our language alive and to develop them further.

In the sphere of science, too, the north and the south should realize exchange and cooperation. In the two zones there are many talented scientists. In one scientific branch the scientists in the north may be better informed than those in the south, and in another scientific branch the latter better informed. Therefore, if the scientists in the two zones join strength and wisdom, they can achieve great success in scientific research and rapidly develop our country into a modern industrial state.

We should also realize cooperation in the field of sports. If the north and the south cooperate in this sphere, they can bring about good results in international contests. Our sportsmen register excellent results in international events even when taking part in them separately. If the north and the south form a single team and jointly enter international games, they will be able to hold the supremacy. Originally, the Korean people have a strong fighting spirit. This is well known to the people of the world. In international events our sportsmen win the games more often with their fighting spirit than with their techniques. In the future, we must see to it that a single team is formed with excellent players selected from the two zones to participate in Olympic and other international games.

The north and the south should cooperate with each other not only in the economic and cultural fields but also in the political domain.

Economic and cultural cooperation should naturally develop into political cooperation. Only when we cooperate with each other politically, can we effectively cooperate both in economic and cultural fields.

You and we differ from each other in the methods of viewing things. So there may be difference in views in realizing cooperation. You look into each of the problems separately as if they were isolated. But we study things from the viewpoint that they are all interrelated, acting upon one another. All fields of society including politics, the economy, culture and military are related with one another and develop through interaction. This is a law of the social movement. No social problem can find a correct solution unless it is viewed in its relation with other problems. If political questions are to be settled, economic and cultural problems should be resolved and vice versa.

If the north and the south do not cooperate politically, their economic and cultural cooperation cannot be realized effectively, even though both sides wish to.

For instance, the problem of finding out families and relatives separated to the north and the south now under discussion at the talks between the Red Cross organizations of the north and the south looks like a simple question at first, but it cannot be settled easily so long as political distrust exists between the north and the south.

It is said that among the representatives from south Korea at the time of the north-south Red Cross talks there was a person who had his relative in the north. I was told that, when our officials had asked him to meet his relative over here, he had declined it, saying that he would meet him later. I think this was because he was hesitant to see his relative in the northern half. I presume that at present there are people in south Korea who are hesitant to meet their relatives in the north and also those who are in secret of their relatives living in the north. Such being the situation, the efforts of the north-south Red Cross organizations alone would not be enough to find out properly the families and relatives separated to the north and the south and help them meet each other freely. So we consider that if this matter is to be settled satisfactorily, political cooperation must be realized between the north and the south.

The question of easing the tensions between the north and south and reducing armaments, too, can only be resolved when political cooperation is realized.

As a matter of course, the problem of peaceful reunification of Korea without recourse to arms between the north and south is clarified in the north-south joint statement. Although the joint statement declared that the north and the south would not resort to arms, both sides are continuing their preparations, for fear of possible war in the future. You continue to purchase guns from abroad with aid from the United States and we continue to manufacture them on our own. As long as this situation continues, tensions in our country cannot be eased. Today in our country there are many soldiers, and the military burdens on our people are heavy. A total of 200,000 troops for the north and south will be enough to defend the country from foreign invasion. If they cooperate politically, the north and the south can deepen their trust, ease tensions, reduce the military strength to some 100,000 respectively and thus lighten the military burdens on the people.

Only when political cooperation is realized can all problems arising in the economic, cultural and military fields be settled. Therefore, we should not confine ourselves to economic and cultural cooperation, but go further to political cooperation.

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S. Korean Monthly "Munye Chungang"

Letters from Okinawa (1)

Introduced here is the first installment of "Letters from Okinawa," which was carried in the spring, 1977 issue of south Korean monthly literary magazine "Munye Chungang" (Literary Center).

This is one of the excellent short stories written by Kim Jung Hwan, one of south Korea's writers.

South Korean women were forced to be "comfort women" (prostitutes) for Japanese soldiers during World War II. They are now exploited by Japan's monopoly capitalists. This story touches upon these issues, indicating that these problems originate from the same roots.

The letters written by a young south Korean woman who went to Okinawa to work, show that Korea was once exploited as a colony of the Japanese imperialists and that south Korea is now exploited by the Japanese monopolists.

Kim Jung Hwan, who was once imprisoned by the Japanese during the colonial days, has since been a conscientious national-minded novelist.

Kim Jung Hwan, born in 1908, began to contribute poems to the south Korean daily "Tong-A Ilbo" around 1928. He began to write novels in his mid-30s. He wrote many novels, in which he sharply criticized the Korean realities:

A literary critic once said that I can't write well the things I haven't experienced. In fact, I have no self-confidence in writing unrealistic stories. Like historians who earnestly excavate mounds to obtain information on the details of the life of ancient people, I visited the coal mine districts in Kangwon Province last summer in search of truth in our era.

At the time I was fortunate enough to get a bundle of letters sent from Okinawa, the southernmost islands of Japan by a daughter of a coal miner whom I visited. The daughter was working there. I will make public her letters, by adding dates to them and writing missing letters, according to advice given by a friend who introduced me to the miner's family.

* * * *

JAN. 16

Omoni (mother in Korean), don't scold me for my long silence. You told me to write as soon as I arrived here. How long do you think it took for me to come here? It took more than a week. I got on a train from Seoul to Pusan. But after that, we got on board small ships.

What kind of ships do you think we boarded? In Kobe, Japan, we got on a cargo boat. We, who were "exported" from south Korea to foreign lands to work, were made to board the ship together with crates like cargo. There were pigs aboard which were being exported to Hong Kong... Ha, ha! I'll tell you about this when I return home.

"What is the matter?"

Men complained. Young women workers in their 20s could not utter even such words. I hated the people of the "Association for Development of Technical Skill," a foundation, who were taking us to an island in a foreign country, tens of thousands of miles away from our homeland, though they said they were doing this to help workers' families in the coal mine districts. We came to Okinawa Island in this way. We were 644 in all—333 poor young men who were recruited in Seoul and 311 young female workers who were from coal mine villages in Kangwon and Cholla provinces. Young female workers were of about the same age as I—from 18 to 25. I wondered why only young women were recruited.

Omoni, you were worried very much, telling me the stories of "comfort women," who were forcibly taken to Japan during World War II. That kind of such a thing will never happen. So don't worry about me. We were told that we would work on a sugar cane plantation.

As soon as we arrived in the main island of Okinawa, we were transferred to the Association of Castor Sugar, where we were told to live separately in farmhouses on other islands, and not on the main island. We, from Kangwon Province, were transferred to South Daito Island. It takes just 6 hours to reach there from the main island. Many female workers from Cholla provinces came to this island, too.

There are only about 800 farmhouses on this island, where sugar cane and pineapples are well cultivated. We live in separate farmhouses on this island in groups of 2-6 female workers. In a word, we became maidservants doing farm work.

Mak Sun, Tu Ri and I, who are from Hwangju, Kangwon Province, live with the Hayashi family.

For four days after we came to Hayashi's home, we received training about their way of life and in our work. At first, we learned several daily conversation phrases. "*Ohayogozaimasu*" is said in the morning when we get up. It's a long phrase, isn't it? Mak Sun frequently pronounced "go" in "*Ohayogozaimasu*" as "Ko" and all the members of the Hayashi family laughed. Why are we so tongue-tied?

The householder seems to be as old as our dead father. He seems to be kind. During WWII, he was on an island named Rabaul and managed to return home to the island. His signs after shaving are not so heavy as those of other Japanese. He is always smiling and kindly teaches us many things with his rugged hands like those of laborers.

"*Kozaimasu*, can you understand?"

He began to call Mak Sun "*Kozaimasu*," as she pronounced the word that way.

"Yes, *kozaimasu*."

Mak Sun, too, uses "*kozaimasu*" at the end whenever she speaks Japanese. She is really carefree.

It doesn't seem long after Hayashi's house was built. However, the house is not bigger than ours in Korea. Our room is a detached room as in a shed. We have meals with the family members. In a way, we became members of his family.

When I left home you were worried about anopheles mosquitos. But don't worry as we have a mosquito net.

(To be continued)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

THE DPRK DELS. TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

May 3

* A delegation of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea headed by Li Jong Won, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union, flew off Pyongyang to attend the Sixth Congress of the National Association of Small Farmers of Cuba.

May 4

* A delegation of Rodong Simmun (the organ of the CC of the WPK) headed by its First Deputy Editor-in-Chief Chong Ha Chon left Pyongyang for the Soviet Union to attend celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the founding of "Pravda", the organ of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

* A delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Il Dae, Member of the CC of the Party and its Department Director, left Pyongyang to attend the annual convention of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark.

* A Korean Trade Union delegation left Pyongyang to attend the 33rd Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Trade Unions of International of Workers in the Metal Industry scheduled in Bulgaria and the 12th Congress of the Trade Unions of Mongolia.

May 5

* A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union left Pyongyang for a visit to Yugoslavia.

May 11

* A friendship delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK headed by Ho Jong Suk, vice-Chairman of its Standing Committee, left Pyongyang for a visit to China.

* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by vice-Chairman of its Central Committee Pak Jong Son left Pyongyang for a visit to China.

May 15

* A Korean movie delegation left Pyongyang to attend the Seventh Tashkent International Movie Festival in the Soviet Union.

May 17

* A delegation of political workers of the Korean People's Army headed by Lieutenant General Yun Chi Ho left Pyongyang for a visit to Hungary.

May 18

* A light industry delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Bok Sin, vice-Premier and Chairman of the Light Industrial Commission, left Pyongyang to attend the International Fair of Light Industrial Equipment and Technical Processes in the Soviet Union.

May 20

* Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee Kim Yu Sun, Member of the International Olympic Committee, left Pyongyang to attend the 85th General Meeting of the IOC.

May 22

* A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK headed by Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the SPA, left Pyongyang for a visit to the Republic of Austria.

* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of the DPRK headed by Nam Jae Hwan, vice-Chairman of the CC of the LSWYK, left Pyongyang to attend the 14th Congress of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union of Bulgaria.

* A delegation of the Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee of the DPRK headed by its vice-Chairman Li Bong Hui left Pyongyang to attend the 57th Meeting of the Administrative Council of the International Radio and Television Organization to be held in the Soviet Union.

* A delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary of the CC of the WPK, left Pyongyang for a visit to Finland and Denmark.

May 25

* Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam and his party left Pyongyang for an official visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

* A delegation of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea headed by Cho Ryong Chul, vice-Chairman of the C.C., the GFLAUK, left Pyongyang for a visit to China.

* A delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Gi Nam, Member of the CC of the WPK and Editor-in-Chief of Rodong Sinmun, left Pyongyang to attend celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the national holiday of the Republic of Seychelles.

May 27

* A cultural delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Chang Son, Minister of Culture and Arts, left Pyongyang for Czechoslovakia. (KCNA)

(Continued from page 5)

Political cooperation is not a difficult problem at all. There is no reason why we should not cooperate politically. The existence of different systems in north and south is by no means an insurmountable barrier to political collaboration.

It seems that at present some people in south Korea take socialism for something to fear. But it has nothing to be afraid of.

We set off to build socialism immediately after the war. I proposed a task of building socialism in the theses published in April 1955.

The building of socialism was urgently required in view of the situation in our country after the war. The three-year war reduced towns and villages to ashes and utterly destroyed industry and agriculture. During the war, most of moderately well-off and rich peasants in the countryside had been bankrupt, to say nothing of poor peasants and handicraftsmen. Traders and manufacturers, too, had been reduced to the same plight as handicraftsmen or small traders were in. In a word, they could hardly earn their living unless they pooled their efforts, and they urgently demanded cooperativization. Hence, we advanced the policy of cooperativizing the individual economy in town and country and carried it out strictly according to the principle of free choice. We did not expropriate rich peasants in the countryside and private traders and industrialists in towns, but drew them into socialist cooperatives and made them socialist builders.

We lacked in cattle, farm implements and manpower after the war. Even under this difficult situation we effected agricultural cooperativization with peasants' efforts, with the result that we were able to carry out irrigation projects on a large scale and develop the rural economy quickly.

I will not go into details of the advantages of the socialist system set up in the northern half of the Republic. When south Koreans witness the reality here in the north in the future, they will know that the socialist system is in no way something to be afraid of a good system. So, there is no reason that the north and the south cannot realise political collaboration and unity.

I consider it reasonable to effect the north-south confederation in carrying out political collaboration between north and south.

The north-south confederation we propose is to set up a unified state leaving for the time being the present political systems both in north and south as they are. Representatives of all political parties and social organizations, delegates of all strata and prominent figures will get together to organize a supreme national council, in which they will jointly discuss and decide important problems for the development of the nation and carry out activities on the international arena under a single state name. This will precisely be the confederation. It would be a good idea to call the confederal state the Confederal Republic of Koryo after a unified state that is well known to the world. This confederation will make it possible to fully realize contact and collaboration between the north and the south throughout all spheres and increase the international prestige of our nation.

Why should we, the homogeneous nation, enter the international arena as two states? I never agree to the separate entry of north and south into U.N. as long as our country remains divided.

I think we will reach a better agreement if we further discuss specific matters concerning the confederation in future.

I was told that you have no objection either to bringing about gradually economic and cultural collaboration between the north and the south. Then, you should strive to put it into practice quickly.

What is important in realising collaboration between north and south is to discard each other's misunderstanding and distrust. Smiling in appearance while misunderstanding and distrusting each other at heart will not settle the matter. Both sides should remove each other's misunderstanding and distrust; this is the only way to quickly realize the north-south collaboration, I think.

We will believe you since the south Korean authorities say that they will push U.S. troops out and will not usher in Japan. The question is that the south Korean side misunderstands and distrusts us. We are the same fellow countrymen gathered here, so, if there is anything you are misunderstanding, you should tell us frankly. If you conceal your disagreement and just read out the prepared statement before going back, it is impossible to remove misunderstanding.

In order to dispel misunderstanding, we should have a frank dialogue.

If they are to achieve unity and cooperation, the north and the south must refrain from abusing and slandering each other. We are taking patience with regard to the slanders of the south Korean authorities against us. If you really want collaboration with us, you must stop your anti-communist propaganda. Since we are desirous of collaborating with the south Korean side, we will not slander you.

When I met the south Korean representative last, I said it would be better to form and run a kind of north-south joint commission so as to properly coordinate north-south relations and successfully solve problems arising in reunification. We should form a north-south coordination commission this time. I think there will be no big trouble. We should form it quickly and run it properly.

The coordination commission should not engage in empty talks but properly coordinate north-south relations and steadily solve various problems arising in national reunification one by one. It would be a good idea that upon the formation of the commission, both sides, in token of mutual trust, should take measures to curtail their respective armed forces, set political prisoners free and guarantee the freedom of activities to political parties.

The door between the north and the south, which has been opened now, must not be closed again. If it is closed again, we shall be blamed by the world's people as well as by our nation.

Once we have opened the door and begun to tackle with the task, we should acquit ourselves well of it and exalt the honour of the Korean nation before the whole world.

The sooner the country's reunification, the better. If we delay the solution of the reunification question indefinitely, there will be nothing good for us. We should, all of us, work together and reunify the country as early as possible.

Historical Relics of DPRK (1)

Fossilized Human Bones:

Roots of Korean People

The Korean History Museum was newly attached in May to Choson University, Kodaira, Tokyo. Its inauguration was in celebration of the 25th birthday of the university. Almost all the materials on display there were discovered in the DPRK after the liberation of the country.

Archaeologist Prof. Ko Gwan Min reviewed those relics. Follows the first installment:

The oldest remains discovered so far in Korea is the Kommunmolu remains unearthed in 1966 at Sangwon County, Pyongyang. The Kommunmolu remains date back to a period 400-600 millenniums ago, which confirms the fact that the dawn of man on the Korean Peninsula goes back to a period when the Peking man and the Java man appeared.

Recently, remains belonging to each stage of the Paleolithic period were successively discovered in the DPRK. Among them the most striking discovery are fossils of human beings.

They are the "Ryokpo-in" (Ryokpo man)—the fossilized skull of a child discovered in 1977 at Taehyon-dong, Ryokpo district, Pyongyang; "Tokchon-in"(Tokchon man)—fossilized teeth, found in 1973 in a lower stratum of the Sungri-san remains, Tokchon County, South Pyongan Province. They are very old fossils. Among the fossils of Neanthropic men are "Sungri-san-in" (Sungri-san man)—a fossilized lower jaw of a man, discovered in 1973 in an upper stratum of the Sungri-san remains and "Mandal-in" (Mandal man) —a skull in a complete form, two bones of the lower jaw, two bones of the basin, one bone of a lower limb and one bone of an upper limb, discovered in 1980 at Mandal-ri, Sungho district, Pyongyang.

These fossilized bones of human beings show well the evolutionary stages of human beings in Korea after the Kommunmolu man.

The fossilized bones of the Mandal man include the skull (in a complete form) of a man considered to be 25-30 years old. It is characteristic of this skull in that it is long and its cranial bones are high. Korean people at present have a short head and their cranial bones are very high. The change from a long head to a short one, generally speaking, occurred in the course of the evolution of the man in the Paleolithic period to the modern man. The question is the high cranial bones.

In 1973 a comparison was made between 14 cranial bones of the neolithic and bronze periods found at the Kulpo remains, Unggi County and the Chodo remains, Rajin City, North Hamgyong Province, northeast area of Korea, and 170 cranial bones of modern Koreans. According to a report on this comparison and examination of those cranial bones, hardly any distinctions between them were found. They all had short heads and their cranial bones were higher (the relative ratio—the ratio of the height of the head to its width was high) than other peoples in Asia. According to the report, modern Koreans are thought to originate in Neanthropic man and may possibly be traced to "Mandal man."

A report was made in 1980 on the bones of human beings of the Koguryo period. The bones of as many as 30 people of the Koguryo period have been discovered so far. Among them, those cranial bones which are amenable to measurement are small in number. They are two cranial bones discovered in a tomb of the Koguryo period, Ronam-ri, Shipjang County, Chagang Province; two at Tokhwa-ri, Taedong County, South Pyongan Province and one at Anak tomb No.3 in South Hwanghae Province.

When they were compared with those of modern Koreans, measurement ratios are very close, even their absolute value. In particular, Koguryo people had short heads and their cranial bones were very high.

The anthropological features of the Korean people have origins in a very old period and have peculiar anthropological features distinct from those of other Asian peoples.

In the primitive period, Korean people inhabited the Korean Peninsula and the northeast areas of China, where pottery decorated with incised lines or scratches was used in the neolithic period, red-color earthenware without any patterns in the bronze period. Tombs were dolmen, stone coffines and piled-stone tombs. They represent a culture definitely distinct from those of central China, Mongolians and Siberian peoples.

From the anthropological point of view, Manchurians are relatively close to the Koreans. The anthropological characteristics of the Manchurians is due to the fact that the Manchurians lived between the Korean and the Chinese.

Historically, the Manchurians called themselves the Jurched or the Mal Gal tribe, who inhabited the valleys of the Sung Hua River, and the Hei Lung River and the Maritime Province of Siberia.

In historical books of China written after *Sankuochih*, a chronicle of Wei, Shu, and Wu dynasties (220-280), and *Hou Hanshu*, a chronicle of Lates Han (25-220), the Manchurians were described as "Wu Chi" or "Su Shen".

It was in Suishu, a chronicle of Sui dynasty that the name of Mal Gal was used invariably. Judging from these historical records of China, it is impossible to think the Mal Gal tribe had the same origin as the Koreans. Their language and manners were different from those of the Puyo and Koguryo people.

At first, the Mal Gal tribe was subordinate to Puyo. However, later it frequently invaded Puyo and Koguryo. Then, in 280, Koguryo dispatched troops to the Mal Gal tribe and dealt a heavy blow at them. In 398, in the reign of King Kwanggaeto, Koguryo dispatched its troops to the territory of the Mal Gal tribe. Koguryo and Mal Gal people continued to confront each other until the end of the 5th century. After a while, a large number of Mal Gal people were also formed. After the downfall of Koguryo, the Sok Mal Gal tribe was divided into the Mal Gal and the Hei Su Mal Gal tribes. The former became a basic constituent member of the inhabitants of the Black Sea areas together with Koguryo people. After the Koryo period, those who lived north of the Great Wall of Koryo, had close ties with Koryo and were named the Jurched tribe. In the 17th century the Jurched tribe built the dynasty of Later Kin and then unified China and Inner Mongolia and established Ching dynasty of China.

It is reasonable to think that the relative resemblance of the Manchurians and the Koreans was based on such historical relations.

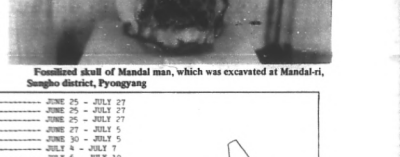
Samguk-sagi (History of the Three Kingdoms) discussed Mal Gal's repeated invasions to Paekje and Silla to the 6th century from before and after the Anno Domini. The stories amounted to 24 stories.

According to those stories, the Mal Gal tribe inhabited the present-day Kangwon Province.

However, the other ancient histories including *Sankuochih* and *Hou Hanshu* have a mention of the Mal Gal tribe in Kangwon Province. They observe that the Ye tribe inhabited various parts of Kangwon Province and it spoke the same language with Puyo, Koguryo and Okcho. So, it is safer to say that the "Mal Gal tribe of Kangwon Province" as it is recorded in the History of the Three Kingdoms was actually the Ye tribe. As a matter of common sense it is illogical to think that the Ye tribe could have held sway in the districts of Kangwon Province by skipping over Okcho and Koguryo. It is not clear why *Samguk-sagi* described the Ye tribe as Mal Gal.

In ancient times Korea was inhabited by the Han tribe, the Jurched and Khitan tribes, the Mongolian and even small numbers of the Japanese, who eventually mixed with the local Koreans, without changing the anthropological characteristics of the Korean race.

Recently in both north and south Korea many relics and other materials of archaeological and anthropological importance were found, from whose comprehensive analysis a precise picture is expected to emgge in the not far-distant future. **(To be continued)**



Fossilized skull of Mandal man, which was excavated at Mandal-ri, Sungho district, Pyongyang

March of Koreans Here for Peaceful Reunification: June 25—July 27

"I am participating in this march as a A-bomb survivor," said Mr. So Jong U, one of more than 20,000 Koreans A-bombed in Nagasaki. Of them, at least over 10,000 were killed.

His body shows indelible scars of that fateful atomic-bombing. He is terrified at the possibility of his hometown in south Korea being nuked by more than 1,000 nuclear weapons. That is too much for him.

Mr. So and many other local Korean A-bomb victims marched through main streets of Nagasaki, a big port city on the island of Kyushu.

As they marched, the Koreans chanted "No more Koroshima!", "U.S. nuke out of south Korea!", "Protect the Korean Peninsula from N-holocaust!" Their slogans included this: "Let's reunify our country independently and peacefully!"

The Nagasaki march was staged on June 25, simultaneously with those in Osaka, a leading industrial center in central Japan and in Sapporo, the provincial capital of the northernmost island of Hokkaido, which is to end up in the June 25-July 27 600 kilometres Osaka-Tokyo march for no more Koroshima.

The other branch routes for anti-N march are from various parts of the Japanese archipelago, east and west, north and south. They eventually lead to the Osaka-Tokyo route.

Each prefectural section of the no-more Koroshima trek is undertaken by local organisations of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan). This march is a sort of a relay march with the main group walking through the whole Osaka-Tokyo course, prefecture-wise, the Korean marchers are joined by local Japanese residents and representatives of Japanese political parties, public organisations and trade unions.

As of July 9, the participants totalled an estimated 62,544.

The total milage of the march is estimated at 909.2 km.

By the July 10, the main group is planned to arrive in Toyokawa, near to Nagoya, and the Sapporo group in Sendai and by July 11, the Nagasaki group will reach Hiroshima, one of the two A-bombed cities where over 50,000 Koreans were nuked.

So Jong U, 54-year-old Korean A-bomb victim, residing in Nagasaki, joined the June 25-July 27 no-more-Koroshima march started in Nagasaki. He was drafted in Korea and forced to work at the Mitsubishi dockyard, Nagasaki Prefecture, where he was atom-bombed.

One Japanese co-participant in the Nagasaki march was Yoshida Yutaka, Secretary of the Japan Socialist Party Nagasaki Local Office, who was once A-bombed. He had this to say: "Now, in south Korea, there are 600-1,000 nuclear warheads and these bombs are 1,000 times destructive than the Nagasaki-type A-bomb."

"The N-war maneuvers of the U.S.," he continued, "are a grave threat not only to you, Koreans, but also to us, Japanese and to the world public."

"The subject of this trek is a life-and-death question. So I'll walk through with you," he added.

To turn to Sapporo, a beautiful tree-lined city of Hokkaido, but an island of bitter memories for the Korean residents, where they once were overworked by the Japanese military.

In Hokkaido, tens of thousands of Koreans were laborers for military transport or at military construction sites or at mines.

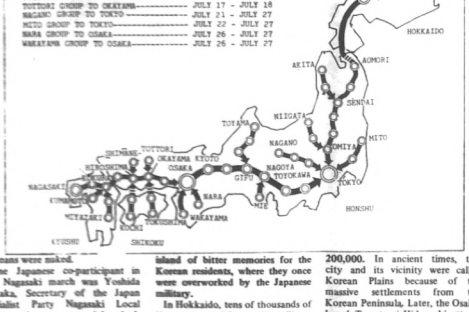
This statement is from a woman of Mindan (the Union of "ROK" Residents in Japan): "In face of the growing nuclear threat, there shall be no distinction in ideology or political views." She refused to be named or photographed for security reasons. The Mindan woman proved to be a critic of the south Korean junta of Gen. Chon.

In Osaka, a city of the largest Korean population of nearly 200,000. In ancient times, this city and its vicinity were called Korean Plains because of the massive settlements from the Korean Peninsula. Later, the Osaka-based Toyotomi Hideyoshi attacked the Korean nation.

The no-more Koroshima marches were sent off by pupils and students of Korean schools (1 high school, 5 middle schools, 13 elementary schools and many Korean kindergartens in Osaka Prefecture).

The brass band of the Osaka Korean High School led the march as long as 19 kilometres. The band played the *MARCH FOR THE FATHERLAND'S REUNIFICATION*, a tune composed by a Korean composer specifically for the current journey.

OSAKA MAIN GROUP TO TOKYO	JUNE 25 - JULY 27
SAPPORO GROUP TO TOKYO	JUNE 25 - JULY 27
NAGASAKI GROUP TO OSAKA	JUNE 25 - JULY 27
TOYAMA GROUP TO GIFU	JUNE 27 - JULY 5
MIYAZAKI GROUP TO KOKURA	JUNE 30 - JULY 5
MIE GROUP TO NAGOYA	JULY 4 - JULY 7
AKITA GROUP TO SENDAI	JULY 6 - JULY 10
SHIZUOKA GROUP TO HIROSHIMA	JULY 8 - JULY 11
KOCHI GROUP TO HIROSHIMA	JULY 10 - JULY 11
TOKUSHIMA GROUP TO OKAYAMA	JULY 16 - JULY 18
NIIGATA GROUP TO OMIYA	JULY 16 - JULY 24
TOTTORI GROUP TO OKAYAMA	JULY 17 - JULY 18
NAGANO GROUP TO TOKYO	JULY 21 - JULY 27
MITO GROUP TO TOKYO	JULY 22 - JULY 27
NARA GROUP TO OSAKA	JULY 26 - JULY 27
WAKAYAMA GROUP TO OSAKA	JULY 26 - JULY 27



US-Supported Israeli Atrocities

As a result of a month-long Israeli invasion, at least 10,000 civilians, including women and children, were killed, 40,000 wounded and 600,000 became new refugees. With the Palestinians trapped by the Israelis in 10 squares miles of western Beirut, what will their fate be?

Reagan-Endorsed Brutalities

Israel has fired indiscriminately, conducted street-to-street, house-to-house assaults on the Palestinians, kept the United Nations forces and Red Cross from ministering to survivors and even ousted Palestinian doctors from hospitals as "PLO members".

Time magazine, July 5, reported in greater detail: According to one Western diplomat who visited Palestinian refugee camps that had been devastated by the invasion, the behavior of the Israeli army toward the surviving Palestinians indicated that it intended to make the sites permanently uninhabitable for refugees. Said he: "We could only see a lot of homeless women and children. Every young man over 14 had been taken away. Only a few pitiful old men were left trying to clear up what was left of their houses."

Two Norwegian doctors, who had been working near a refugee camp in Sidon and were briefly taken prisoner by the Israelis, accused their captors of brutally maltreating the Palestinians. According to a BBC report, the Norwegians claimed that Israeli soldiers beat some Palestinian prisoners with clugs or lengths of rubber, kicked unconscious and killed at least ten men before their eyes.

At first, the Israelis said that the aim of their assault on Beirut was to pressure PLO leaders into laying down their arms and leaving the country. But in blasting PLO and Syrian positions in West Beirut, the Israelis also struck nearby civilian buildings, including hotels, private residences and even a sanitarium and hospitals.

The aim of the Israeli assault on Lebanon became clear: to crush the PLO, put an end to Syrian military presence in Lebanon (destroy Syrian SAM-6 missiles in the Bekaa Valley) link up with Lebanon's Christian militia and establish a new, pro-Israeli central government in Lebanon: Greater Israel.

U.S. Role

Asked about the U.S. role in the current crisis, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat said, "The Israeli military operation took place with the complete approval of the U.S. Administration. A dangerous situation has been created in the Middle East through U.S. support of Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people, and through the Palestinians against the Arab and Islamic people."

Israeli soldiers firing 120mm mortars at Palestinian guerrilla positions in west Beirut late June. (UPI)

Whatever excuses the Americans may come up with, it is U.S.-made weapons and fighter bombers that have killed innocent children. Without U.S. support, it is almost impossible for the Israeli Zionists to conduct the unprecedented dangerous operation against the Palestinians and Lebanese.

(Continued from page 1)

aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and Israel against Lebanon."

The latest pronoucement took a most authoritative form of what Pyongyang termed "a Government statement," a significant departure from the June 8 statement of the Foreign Ministry spokesman.

The June 8 statement and the June 12 message sent by President Kim Il Sung to PLO Chairman Arafat did not make any reference to the need to send volunteers.

The two also stopped short of appealing to the socialist countries, the newly-emerging countries and other non-aligned countries to join their strength in helping the cause of the Arab peoples.

The June 29 statement carries a tone of gravity which may reflect how the DPRK Government and President Kim Il Sung view the Middle East situation.

As reasons for the tough language of the statement, diplomatic observers in Tokyo refer to Israel's unbridled aggressive behavior deep in Lebanon which Pyongyang thinks to be a sign of the Americans using the Israelis as their "shock force" in the global strategy to divide and rule the Arab countries and bring them under their domination one by one.

The victory of the United Kingdom in maintaining its colonial presence in the South Atlantic Ocean, diplomatic observers point out, prompted Pyongyang to worry about a possibility of the spread of the might-is-right logic.

In Kwangju, the American-supported junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan managed to oppress the popular uprising and killed more than 5,000 citizens.

Agreement is emerging from among diplomatic observers that Pyongyang is drawing a parallel between Begin the terrorist of Israel and Chon the slaughterer of south Korea who is a shock force in the Far East of the United States Asian strategy.

Another reason for the statement may lie in the fact that Pyongyang is determined to have the cause of the Palestinian and Arab peoples survive and to prevent the forthcoming non-aligned summit in Bagdad from being held over the dead bodies of the Palestinians and the demize of the PLO.

This Is What Israelis Want

Chaos reigns over Lebanon: Picking through rubble in Beirut (Newsweek, June 28, 1982)

Rescuing the wounded child in Sidon (Newsweek, June 21, 1982)

(PLO Unified Information)

(PLO Unified Information)

(PLO Office)

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